Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

conversation, and it is amusing to watch the faces as these ghosts of the past rise up to confront them.

PAULINE COPE

EASTON HIGH SCHOOL
EASTON, PA.

COMMITTEE ON AMERICAN SPEECH

BIBLIOGRAPHY. I

An important part of the activity of the Committee on American Speech will consist in the preparation of a careful working bibliography of works relating to voice and speech. This will be issued at first by instalments in the *English Journal* and other educational periodicals. Corrections and additions to these lists will be welcomed by the Committee; they may be sent to John M. Clapp, Lake Forest, Illinois, vice-chairman.

For the following "Brief List of Books on the Production of Speech Sounds" the Committee is indebted to C. L. Meader, professor of comparative philology, University of Michigan.

The following list of books is intended for the guidance of such persons as desire to obtain a general knowledge of the manner of the production of speech sounds from reliable sources. I have thought it best to include a few titles of French and German treatises.

An adequate understanding of this subject involves a knowledge of (1) those organs by the movement of which speech sounds are produced (i.e., abdominal muscles, diaphragm, chest muscles, and lungs, larynx, tongue, etc.), including (*a*) the anatomy and physiology of the nervous system and (*b*) the nature and laws of muscular movement; (2) sound- and light-waves, by which the muscular movements are transmitted to the ear and eye; (3) the speech receptors, ear and eye: (*a*) their anatomy and physiology, more especially that of the ear, and (*b*) the manner in which ether- and air-waves are transformed into visual sensations and sound, thus giving rise to ideas.

I

The most complete of the more recent treatments on the physiology of the organs of speech is W. Nagel (editor), *Handbuch der Physiologie der Menschen*, 4 vols., Braunschweig, 1909. Vol. I (pp. 1–53) discusses the respiratory movements and their innervation; Vol. II (pp. 427–991) discusses the general physiology of nerve and muscle and treats fully the larynx, mouth, and tongue movements in speech.

The fullest treatment of the same subjects in English will be found in Edward A. Schäfer (editor), *Text-Book of Physiology*, 2 vols., London, 1900. See especially Vol. II, pp. 274–312; 352–919; 1005–36.

Briefer, but very good, is the exposition of the subject in the *American Text-Book of Physiology*, 2d ed., 2 vols., Philadelphia, 1901, which, however, contains no detailed account of vowel quality. This book is now out of print, and its continuation, Howell's *Text-Book of Physiology*, omits the chapter on speech sounds.

A brief but lucid treatment of speech movements is contained in E. H. Starling, *Principles of Human Physiology*, Philadelphia, 1912.

On the anatomy of the speech organs consult: George A. Pierson, *Human Anatomy*, 4th ed., Philadelphia, 1913, and Joh. Sobotta and J. P. MacMurrich, *Atlas and Text-Book of Human Anatomy*, 4 vols., Philadelphia, 1914, which contains some very fine plates in colors.

A somewhat popular general account of speech is given by F. W. Mott, *The Brain and Voice in Speech and Song*, New York, Harpers, 1910.

Language is presented from a biological (evolutionary) point of view in N. C. MacNamara, *Human Speech, A Study in the Purposive Action of Living Matter* ("International Scientific Series," No. 95), New York, 1908.

On muscular movement in general see especially R. S. Woodworth, *Le Mouvement*, Paris, 1903. This is the general account.

Since no similar treatment exists in English, the student may combine the following references:

W. B. Pillsbury, *Essentials of Psychology*, New York, 1911, chaps. ii, iii, and xiii.

W. B. Pillsbury, *Attention*, New York, 1909, chap. ix.

G. T. Ladd and R. S. Woodworth, *Elements of Physiological Psychology*, New York, 1913, chap. viii, pp. 542–65.

R. S. Woodworth, *The Cause of a Voluntary Movement* ("Garman Commemorative Studies," No. 351), Boston, 1906.

J. H. Blair, "The Acquirement of Voluntary Control," *Psychological Review*, 1901, pp. 474 ff.

R. S. Woodworth, "The Accuracy of Voluntary Movement," *Psychological Review Monograph Supplements*, Vol. II, No. 2 (July, 1899).

H. L. Hollingsworth, "The Inaccuracy of Movement," *Archives of Psychology*, No. 13 (reprinted in 1909).

J. B. Watson, *Behavior: An Introduction to Comparative Psychology*, New York, 1914.

On cutaneous and kinaesthetic sensations see:

Nagel, *Handbuch der Physiologie der Menschen.*
Schäfer, *Text-Book of Physiology*, II, 920–1025, 362–79.
J. B. Winter, "The Sensation of Movement," *Psychological Review*, Vol. XIX, No. 5 (September, 1912), pp. 374–85.

On the recording and measurement of speech movements and air-waves see:

P. J. Rousselot, *Principes de phonêtique experimentale*, 2 vols., Paris, 1897–1908 (containing full descriptions of apparatus and methods).
E. W. Scripture, *Elements of Experimental Phonetics*, New York, 1902 (this is the fullest and best treatment in English).
E. W. Scripture, *Researches in Experimental Phonetics*, Carnegie Institute, 1906 (this is more advanced and contains an account of harmonic analysis of speech-curves).

Descriptions of speech movements and "positions" by the older method of inspection are given in:

Henry Sweet, *The Sounds of English: An Introduction to Phonetics*, Oxford, 1908.
Henry Sweet, "Phonetics," *Encyclopaedia Britannica.*
Wilhelm Viëtor, *Elemente der Phonetic und Orthographie des Deutschen, Englischen und Französischen*, 5th ed., 1904.

The principles of sound change are discussed from the point of view of the philologist in Hans Oertel, *Lectures on the Study of Language*, New York, 1904, chap. iv.

II

For the physical properties of sound and light see H. S. Carhart, *Physics for University Students*, Boston, 1894 (revised edition), Part I, "Mechanics, Sound, and Light."

A more advanced and quite exhaustive treatment of sound is given in E. H. Barton, *A Text-Book on Sound*, New York, 1908 (687 pages).

III

For the anatomy and physiology of the eye and ear see:

Nagel, *Handbuch der Physiologie der Menschen*, Vol. III.
Schäfer, *Text-Book of Physiology*, Vol. II.
American Text-Book, Vol. II.
Pierson, *Human Anatomy.*
Sobotta and MacMurrich, *Atlas and Text-Book of Human Anatomy.*

On hearing see: W. B. Pillsbury's works cited (a fuller discussion will appear in his larger textbook to be published next spring) and G. T. Ladd and R. S. Woodworth, *Experimental Psychology*, New York, 1913.